GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1061
ANSWERED ON:01.08.2005
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHILD LABOUR AND CHILD APPRENTICE
Mahato Shri Bir Sing;Yadav Shri Giridhari

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference between a child labour and child apprentice;

(b) if so, the manner in which both of them are classified;

(c) the scheme formulated by the Government for the development of the traditional artistry of the country;

(d) the number of times the schemes introduced for the child labour have been reviewed; and

(e) the results thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT(SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO)

(a) to (e): A statement is annexed.

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1061 for answer on 1.8.2005 regarding Difference between Child Labour & Child Apprentice.

(a) Under the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Act, 1986, child working for an employer for wages and below the age of 14 years is child labour. Whereas, under the Apprentices Act, 1961 an apprentice is of the age of 14 and above with an educational qualification of Class 8 to B.Sc. who can undergo apprenticeship training.

(b) Child Labour means a working child below the age of 14 years whereas child apprentice is a child above the age of 14 years and having educational qualification between Class 8th to B.Sc., who after successful completion of the Apprenticeship Training, are classified as skilled worker.

(c) Apprenticeship Training Scheme has been formulated under the Apprentices Act 1961 to build skills so as to enable them to get gainful employment.

(d) The National Child Labour Project Scheme was introduced in the year 1987 based upon the National Policy on Child Labour. Review of the Scheme is a regular process. Based on these reviews, revisions are being made for better implementation and coverage of the scheme. The scheme has been augmented from 12 districts in 1987 to 250 districts in the 10th Plan to cover the child labour endemic districts.

(e) As a result of the reviews, many new components have been introduced and some of the existing ones have been enhanced. The amount of nutrition per child has been increased from Rs.2.50 to Rs.5/- per child per day. With a view to provide health care to the children, provision has been made to equip the project with a doctor for every 20 special schools. In order to upgrade the knowledge of the vocational instructors and children in the trades/skills, provision has been made to appoint master trainer. Similarly, provision has been made to provide training to educational instructor twice during the current plan period. The mode of payment of stipend to the children has been linked with mainstreaming and the amount earmarked for distribution of educational and vocational material per school has been increased from Rs. 8,000/- to Rs.10,000/-.